Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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LATE NEWS

Spain signed an agreement with Turkey late in June for the purchase of 200,000 metric tons (7,350,000 bushels) of Turkish wheat. Reports indicate that one half of the wheat is to be paid for in dollars at $94.00 per metric ton ($2.56 per bushel) and the other half at the same price but in commercial goods under bilateral agreements. The deliveries of Turkish wheat are to be stretched out over 1953-54.

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The British Food Ministry confirmed the signing of a contract with Argentina for the purchase of 80,000 metric tons (2,900,000 bushels) of wheat at 29s. 5d to 29s. 10d. per ton c.i.f. The Ministry calculates this price as equivalent to $1.82 to $1.84 per bushel. This purchase represents only a fraction of the United Kingdom's annual requirements of approximately 285 million bushels.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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PAKISTAN'S COTTON EXPORTS UP 33 PERCENT; PRODUCTION AND STOCKS DOWN

Exports of cotton from Pakistan during August-April 1952-53 amounted to 954,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), representing an increase of 33 percent over the 715,000 bales exported during a corresponding period a year ago, according to Henry W. Spielman, American Embassy, Karachi. As a result of lower prices, however, the value of the 1952-53 exports, reported at 539,797,000 rupees ($162,645,000) was less than the 615,000,000 rupees ($185,532,000) reported for a similar period a year ago. Data on cotton export sales registered during September-May 1952-53 indicate that total exports in 1952-53 may reach 1,200,000 bales, compared with the 1951-52 total of 919,000.

PAKISTAN: Cotton exports by countries of destination; annual 1948-51 and August-March 1951-52 and 1952-53

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				August-March 1/	
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951-52	1952-53
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Belgium	21.5	7.5	6.5	.2	.2	20.2
Czechoslovakia	30.7	17.5	7.1	10.5	10.5	0
Finland	1.2	7.0	21.8	2.8	2.8	0
France	11.4	102.7	75.5	59.8	50.0	64.2
Germany	7.3	26.6	38.1	25.3	23.4	59.4
Italy	12.8	35.7	89.8	56.6	56.0	27.0
Netherlands	.6	11.6	8.0	.3	.3	7.1
Poland	2/	26.5	33.8	52.2	37.1	0
Spain	5.4	23.2	44.0	18.8	18.8	33.9
Sweden	20.0	1.4	15.0	.3	.2	11.1
United Kingdom	86.1	49.8	102.2	67.1	64.9	68.0
Yugoslavia	2.0	21.5	.8	0	0	0
Australia	1.7	20.0	50.6	7.9	2.7	16.6
French India	2/	29.0	21.4	6.5	4.1	4.7
Hong Kong	34.3	196.7	119.4	66.1	59.4	53.6
China	33.8	39.2	108.7	300.9	93.3	73.7
India	278.9	5.0	.3	.3	1.8	0
Japan	61.1	123.2	280.9	234.1	205.6	330.5
United States	14.0	2.2	3.0	.3	.1	7.8
Soviet Union	52.0	69.9	0	0	0	62.5
Other countries	2.1	3/ 15.6	14.9	5.2	7.0	11.5
Total	676.9	831.8	1,041.8	918.7	638.7	851.8

1/ Exports in April 1953 totaled 102,000 bales but destinations not available.
2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ Austria 6.5, Chile 6.3.

Compiled from official sources.

Most of the increase this year was accounted for by Japan (under the terms of a trade agreement), the Soviet Union (cotton and jute bartered for Russian wheat), Australia, Belgium, France, and Spain. Exports to China (mostly in exchange for coal) are down from those of a year ago. However, in May 1953, an additional 20,000 bales of Pakistani cotton were exchanged for coal from China.

Freight rate competition among steamship companies operating in the Far East (except to China) has benefited Pakistan's cotton export trade to those areas. The freight rate for cotton shipped to Japan, 44 rupees per ton (.60 cent a pound) for many years, is now 14 rupees (.19 cent). The rate on shipments to China was raised from 50 rupees (.68 cent) to 160 rupees (2.19 cents) following the withdrawal of British and Greek ships from this route. The above rates are quotations by Pakistani firms.

Barter and clearing agreements negotiated by the government have provided a special stimulus for cotton exports. A clearing agreement with Japan was concluded on April 11, 1953, under which Japan guaranteed the allocation of necessary foreign exchange for importation of 650,000 bales (531,000 bales of 500 pounds) of Pakistani cotton, 250,000 bales of jute, and various quantities of other agricultural products during the year ending March 31, 1954. Pakistan guaranteed the necessary import quotas and foreign exchange for imports of Japanese cotton textiles and yarn to a total value of £5.5 million ($15,488,000) and £1.0 million ($2,816,000), respectively. In addition, Pakistan will import from any source, with Japan participating on a competitive basis, cotton textiles and yarn to a total value of £1.5 million ($4,224,000) and £2.0 million ($5,632,000), respectively. In this type of agreement (not barter) purchases by importers in either country are not compulsory and the actual volume of trade to be done will still be influenced to a considerable extent by competitive prices.

Barter agreements announced subsequently involve the exchange of 98,000 bales (80,000 bales of 500 pounds) of cotton for cotton and rayon yarn from Lebanon, Hong Kong, Italy, the Netherlands, and Belgium. A mutual most-favored-nation agreement concluded with France on April 27 involves exports of 85,000 bales (69,000 bales of 500 pounds) of cotton and [illegible],000 metric tons of jute. Another with Spain provides for exchange of 10,000 bales (8,200 bales of 500 pounds) of cotton and 55,000 bales of jute for 30,000 tons of sugar. The agreement with China involved exchange of 45,000 bales (500 pounds) of cotton for 200,000 tons of coal.

The unsold stocks of cotton in Pakistan on June 1, 1953, were estimated at about 350,000 bales (500 pounds). This is in addition to 75,000 to 100,000 bales in mill stocks and about 125,000 bales sold for export but not yet shipped. Further sales before the new market year begins (September 1) were expected to total around 240,000 bales, mostly to Japan, China, Western Europe, and Australia (in exchange for wheat). These exports, if realized, would leave unsold stocks on September 1, 1953, of only about 80,000 bales. Nearly all of the cotton in stock on June 1 was of low grades but it is priced relatively low and at current prices demand for these low qualities seem to be strong, especially in China.

Government stocks accumulated under the 1952-53 price-support program had been sold before June 1, 1953, but about 100,000 bales (82,000 bales of 500 pounds) remained to be delivered. Losses on the program to date were placed at 50,000,000 rupees ($15,084,000).

The 1953-54 cotton acreage is reported privately to be down by about 10 percent from last year and growing conditions have been less favorable. The Central Government requested the State Governments to restrict cotton and jute acreage in 1953-54 and promote food production programs. The State Government of Punjab was the only one that imposed a compulsory reduction. A considerable amount of replanting (up to 25 percent in some areas) was necessary because of locust damage and dust storms. A shortage of water for irrigation was reported in the Sutlej and Punjnad River areas of Punjab and Bahawalpur.

The 1952-53 crop is now estimated at close to 1,500,000 bales (500 pounds) from 3,430,000 acres, and that for 1951-52 was revised downward to 1,250,000 bales from 3,244,000 acres. The increase in production in 1952-53 was due primarily to higher yields per acre which in turn resulted from favorable weather, less insect damage, and greater use of improved seed. Very little commercial fertilizer has been used in past years on cotton in Pakistan but will be used on an increasing scale this year. Practically all of the increase in production was in American varieties which are grown on irrigated land. Asiatic (Desi) varieties are grown almost exclusively on land without irrigation.

Cotton consumption in Pakistan has been rising steadily during the past 3 or more years under a government-sponsored program to eventually expand the textile industry to a level of self-sufficiency. Consumption in 1952-53 is estimated in some quarters (no official data are available on consumption) as high as 300,000 bales (500 pounds gross) including 90,000 by mills in Sind and Karachi, 130,000 by other West Pakistan mills, 40,000 by East Pakistan mills, and 40,000 by cottage industries (hand-spinning, padding, etc.). Such a total would be double that reported for 1950-51 when mills in Pakistan were reported to be supplying about one-third of the domestic requirements of cotton textiles.

In November 1952, when large inventories of cloth had accumulated and the country's over-all imbalance of foreign trade had caused a serious foreign exchange deficit, the government imposed sharp restrictions on imports of cotton yarn and cloth. In March 1953 a prohibition on such imports, except under authorized barter arrangement, was announced. These actions encouraged local mills to continue on a high level of production. The clearing agreement with Japan, concluded on April 11, and barter agreements with the other countries mentioned above mean a resumption of limited imports of cotton yarn and cloth in quantities just adequate to meet the deficit in mill production.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN FILBERT FORECAST LARGER THAN LAST YEAR 1/

The 1953 preliminary forecast of filbert production in Italy, Spain and Turkey is 116,600 short tons, unshelled basis, compared with 91,700 tons in 1952 (revised) and 136,600 tons in 1951. The forecast exceeds the 10-year (1941-50) average of 103,200 tons by 13 percent but is only about 1 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 117,400 tons.

The forecasts for Italy and Spain, if they materialize, are about twice as large as last year while Turkey is slightly under that of 1952. The United States forecast is not yet available, but on the basis of condition figures is expected to be below that of 1952.

Growing conditions in Italy and Spain have been generally satisfactory. The rains so far this seasin in Spain have greatly benefited the crop. In both countries this year's crops follow small ones and naturally are expected to be larger. In Italy there is some fear that excessive heat in July and August will cause an excessive drop. There is a similar worry on the part of some Spanish growers. The situation in Turkey has not been favorable, although the crop at present looks like an average one. At this time, reports of the traditional Black Sea storms have not been received. If the storms were severe it is possible that the crop may be smaller than now forecast.

The estimates of stocks from the 1952 harvest in the 3 countries on July 1, 1953 indicate that about 2,900 short tons (unshelled basis) remain, of which Italy has 2,400 tons and Turkey the balance. A year ago it was estimated 35,000 tons remained, of which 18,000 tons were in Turkey and 9,500 tons in Italy. However, in addition to the 500 tons from the 1952 harvest in Turkey, there are still some 6,600 tons from the 1951 harvest. In Spain the Trade for all practical purposes is sold out but it is reported growers are holding a sizable tonnage which they hope to sell to domestic users and which are not expected to be available for export.

The 1952-53 export season, now rapidly coming to an end, was not as successful as that of the previous years from a gross tonnage moved point of view. On the basis of preliminary figures on the season to date it appears the equivalent of 80,000 short tons, unshelled basis, or 87 percent of the 1952 crop had moved into international trade. A year ago an estimated 100,700 tons or 74 percent of the 1951 harvest had been moved. The 1952 harvest was smaller than the record of 1951; however, there were also record carry-over stocks into the 1952-53 season. Turkey appears to have moved the equivalent of 62,000 short tons or 77 percent of the season's total exports followed by Italy with 7,200 tons and Spain the balance.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

The season was marked by having excessive old-crop stocks (1951) to work off and by prices generally higher than consuming countries were willing to pay. The bulk of the exports as usual went to Western European countries. The United States imports fell below average largely because of a record production in that country and large inventories carried over from the previous season. The import quota placed on imports of shelled filberts by the United States probably will be just filled before new-crop nuts become available, although some feel it will not be reached.

UNITED STATES: Imports, for consumption of shelled and unshelled filberts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Other countries	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
			SHELLED		
Average:					
1941-42/1950-51	112	197	2,261	37	2,607
1946-47/1950-51	189	44	3,063	37	3,333
Annual:					
1946-47	133	1	4,921	5	5,060
1947-48	39	0	2,398	11	2,448
1948-49	43	0	3,623	30	3,696
1949-50	43	113	3,082	60	3,298
1950-51	689	103	1,292	79	2,163
1951-52	332	105	3,439	36	3,912
1952-53 1/	99	24	1,530	0	1,653
			UNSHELLED		
Average:					
1941-42/1950-51	203	31	1	0	235
1946-47/1950-51	334	14	0	0	348
Annual:					
1946-47	1,600	69	0	0	1,669
1947-48	3	0	0	0	3
1948-49	44	0	0	0	44
1949-50	24	0	0	0	24
1950-51	0	0	0	0	0
1951-52	100	0	0	0	100
1952-53 1/	72	0	0	0	72

1/ 8 months, September through April.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

FILBERTS, Unshelled: Estimated production in specified countries 1953 with comparisons
(Foreign production rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Italy	Spain	Turkey	Mediterranean Basin total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:						
1941-50	24,200	21,400	57,600	103,200	7,000	110,200
1946-50	31,900	20,000	65,500	117,400	8,300	125,700
Annual:						
1946	47,800	18,200	90,000	156,000	8,450	164,450
1947	9,900	33,000	60,500	103,400	8,800	112,200
1948	26,400	14,500	55,000	95,900	6,380	102,280
1949	32,700	16,500	99,000	148,200	11,010	159,210
1950	42,900	17,600	23,000	83,500	6,680	90,180
1951	33,000	12,600	91,000	136,600	6,920	143,520
1952 1/	2/ 14,900	9,800	67,000	2/ 91,700	11,480	2/103,180
1953 1/	31,900	18,700	66,000	116,600	3/	

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Revised
3/ Not yet available- but is expected to be smaller than last year.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, Trade and other information.

The prospects for the 1953-54 season are still somewhat uncertain at this time. The available supply in the Mediterranean Basin countries this year appear to be about equivalent to those of last season. At the start of the 1952-53 season new-crop plus carry-over totaled about 120,100 short tons, unshelled basis, whereas at this time the 1953-54 supply (new-crop and 1952 carry-over) are close to 119,500 tons. It is possible that weather damage may reduce the new-crop and it is likely that some of the 1952 carry-over will be sold before new-crop nuts arrive in the market. The question of what will happen to the 1951 Turkish nuts (6,600 tons) not included in the above figures remains unanswered.

UNITED STATES: Exports of filberts for consumption 1/
(Crop year, September-August)

Year	Canada	Cuba	Mexico	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:					
1946-47/1950-51	47	187	9	62	305
Annual:					
1946-47	45	158	12	75	290
1947-48	155	145	28	138	466
1948-49	4	162	1	27	194
1949-50	6	188	0	42	236
1950-51	27	280	5	25	337
1951-52	2	325	3	22	352
1952-53 2/					
Shelled.........	0	0	0	1	1
Unshelled.......	250	199	2	30	481

1/ Unclassified as to shelled and unshelled prior to 1952.
2/ 8 months, September through April.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

There is also some uncertainty as to what the United Kingdom will do regarding import quotas after January 1, 1954 and whether the United States will have an import quota for the 1953-54 season. It is obvious that in some markets Turkey will have severe competition from Italy and Spain who, between them, on the basis of present forecast will have about 45 percent of the foreign total. At present there are no indications as to the trend the new season will take. Political unrest continues in some markets, although economically there appears to be some improvement. The supply of almonds this year will be a little smaller than a year ago, and this may be beneficial. There are no reliable indications yet on walnut production abroad. The supply of Brazil nuts is much larger than last year but, with the exception of possibly one or two countries, will have little effect on filberts.--By W. R. Schreiber

1952 WORLD TRADE IN APPLES DECREASED 13 PERCENT: PEARS UNCHANGED

World trade in apples decreased 13 percent in 1952 from the relatively high level of 1951 and was slightly smaller than the prewar average. The volume of pears moving in international trade in 1952 was about the same as in 1951 but substantially above prewar.

Exports of apples from specified countries which include all of the more important exporting countries, totaled 29.3 million bushels in 1952 compared with 35.2 million bushels in 1951 and the 5-year (1935-39) average of 32.7 million. Decreases were quite general for all of the major exporters except the Southern Hemisphere areas, Chile, Australia and New Zealand which may be attributed largely to good fruit crops in the normal importing countries and to the increased control on imports into the United Kingdom. Total imports into western Europe declined from 25.0 million bushels in 1951 to 19.7 million in 1952 and accounted for most of the decline in world trade in apples.

North American exports of apples from the United States and Canada, totaled 4.7 million bushels in 1952 compared with 7.0 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 16.1 million bushels. Both Canada and the United States shared in the decline but 1.4 million of the Canadian exports were received in the United States, a postwar development which reduced the net export of the 2 areas materially. In fact the combined net export of these 2 dollar areas totaled only about 3 million bushels in 1952 compared with the prewar average of 15.7 million. This decline is generally assumed to have been caused by a shortage of dollar exchange in the usual importing countries of Western Europe but some of it must be attributed to a rapid rise in competing supplies in soft currency countries.

Apple exports originating in Western European countries declined from the relatively large volume of 19.3 million bushels in 1951 to 15.4 million in 1952 and compares with the prewar average of 8.4 million bushels. Imports into these areas also declined sharply, or from 25.0 million to 19.7 million bushels and have consistently remained far below the prewar average of 27.2 million. There has developed a sizable intraEuropean trade in apples during the postwar years which may be attributed to the protection afforded this trade by trade and exchange controls, a sharp rise in production and to an improvement in the quality and storage life of the fruit.

Before the war most of the intra-European trade occurred in the fall months or right after harvest, while during the postwar years this trade has continued in sizable volume as late as the following spring. In other words the marketing season of Western European apples has been greatly lengthened. In 1952 this trade aggregated about 12 million bushels compared with 17.3 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 6.8 million bushels. Eastern Europe, which supplied about 800,000 bushels to this area in prewar years, has recently supplied very little. Southern Hemisphere countries, such as Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Chile and Argentina supplied about 4.5 million bushels in both 1951 and 1952 compared with the prewar average of 5.4 million. The big decline from the prewar volume, however, has occurred in the imports into Western Europe from Canada and the United States, the volume dropping from 13.2 million to 2.8 million in 1951 and to 2.1 million in 1952.

APPLES: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 annual 1951 and 1952

Continent and country	Average				Annual			
	1935-39		1945-49		1951		1952 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:								
Canada (including Newfoundland & Lab.)	6,360	283	3,001	185	3,137	263	2,342	355
Mexico	0	31	0	98	0	31	0	33
Panama, Republic of.	0	2/ 32	0	22	0	37	0	43
Panama Canal Zone ..	0	3/	0	16	0	8	0	7
United States	9,730	27	2,572	1,165	3,839	1,728	2,407	1,354
Cuba	0	102	0	290	0	233	0	203
Curacao (N.W.I.) ...	0	14	0	24	0	36	0	28
Dominican Republic .	0	5	0	12	0	20	0	16
Total	16,090	494	5,573	1,812	6,976	2,356	4,749	2,039
Europe:								
Austria	228	491	50	225	36	267	144	227
Belgium & Luxembourg	397	1,057	774	837	1,267	916	980	518
Denmark	44	105	502	17	1,407	4/	909	4/
Finland	0	193	0	193	0	380	-	123
France:								
Table	393	1,425	129	396	299	2,424	384	1,247
Cider	1,892	1	423	55	1,354	4/	915	4/
Germany, Wn. Zone ..	1	6,323	-	5,487	87	7,818	37	8,334
Greece	14	1	0	0	-	-	-	-
Iceland	0	3	0	37	-	22	-	-
Ireland	2	310	1	55	-	118	-	69
Italy	2,420	0	2,933	-	7,833	0	5,871	0
Malta	0	8	0	42	0	42	0	81
Netherlands	539	790	1,648	282	5,617	141	5,219	95
Norway	5/ 1	5/ 162	-	64	-	10	-	88
Portugal	27	0	1	0	1	0	1	-
Spain	4	25	20	0	19	-	-	-
Sweden	12	693	4/	855	-	582	-	1,031
Switzerland 5/:								
Table	948	931	1,250	765	651	3,065	358	706
Cider	381	438	550	88	563	-	479	-
Trieste	-	-	-	-	8	174	23	182
United Kingdom	0	13,638	0	3,573	0	9,058	0	6,996
Yugoslavia	1,095	2	0	4/	140	-	89	-
Total above	8,398	27,196	8,281	12,971	19,282	25,017	15,409	19,697
Other Europe	523	1,410	86	1,412	6/ 33	6/ 653	0	6/ 469
Total Europe	8,921	28,606	8,367	14,383	19,315	25,670	15,409	20,166

Continued

APPLES: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 annual 1951 and 1952

Continent and country	Averages				Annual			
	1935-39		1945-49		1951		1952 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:								
Palestine - Israel .	0	272	0	294	–	7	–	–
Syria & Lebanon 7/	55	9	137	6	293	50	295	97
Turkey	55	0	71	0	64	0	55	0
British Malaya	0	89	0	172	71	368	131	615
Ceylon	0	68	0	42	0	59	0	37
China	60	146	1	11	–	–	–	–
Manchuria	0	392	–	180	–	–	–	–
French Indochina 5/.	0	68	–	–	0	4	–	3
Hong Kong	0	59	0	202	0	385	0	59
Japan 8/	0	463	0	13	–		–	–
Japan	181	0	20	0	115	–	–	–
Korea	359	0	35	0	–	–	–	–
Korea 9/	463	0	13	0	–	–	15	–
Indonesia	0	79	0	3	24	1	30	2
Philippines, Rep. of	0	118	0	451	0	189	0	177
Total	1,173	1,763	277	1,374	567	1,063	526	990
South America:								
Argentina	255	134	816	–	3,596	–	2,706	–
Bolivia	0	1	0	30	0	7	0	7
Brazil	0	306	–	919	–	2,437	–	1,346
Chile	525	0	232	0	352	0	471	–
Columbia	0	6	–	7	0	8	0	1
Peru	0	7	–	4/	0	54	0	46
Uruguay	0	3	–	9	0	9	0	–
Venezuela	0	344	–	125	0	224	0	166
Total	780	801	1,048	1,090	3,948	2,739	3,177	1,566
Africa:								
Algeria	1	101	6	103	19	159	–	378
Egypt	2	213	4/	80	0	335	–	255
French Morocco	4/	67	4/	22	–	5	–	78
Union of South Africa	274	59	191	–	348	–	321	–
Total	277	440	197	205	367	499	321	711
Oceania:								
Australia	4,591	0	1,713	0	3,481	0	4,017	0
New Zealand	893	4	380	0	582	0	1,137	0
Total	5,484	4	2,093	0	4,063	0	5,154	0
World total	32,725	32,108	17,555	18,864	35,236	32,327	29,336	25,472

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes Panama Canal Zone. 3/ Included in Republic of Panama. 4/ Less than 500 bushels. 5/ Includes pears. 6/ Trade with known areas only. 7/ Includes quinces. 8/ Trade with Korea. 9/ Trade with Japan.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

PEARS: International trade, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 annual 1951 and 1952

Continent and country	Averages				Annual			
	1935-39		1945-49		1951		1952 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:								
Canada (including Newfoundland & Lab.)	2/	416	3	333	80	179	42	383
Mexico	0	8	0	21	0	3	0	10
Panama, Republic of.	0	9	0	7	0	12	0	7
United States	2,645	42	1,044	214	706	269	633	304
Cuba	0	25	0	53	0	54	0	58
Total	2,645	500	1,047	628	786	517	675	762
Europe:								
Austria	3/	257	3/	212	3/	254	3/	314
Belgium & Luxembourg	238	176	466	112	131	316	526	115
Denmark	3/	15	2	0	9	0	5	0
Finland	3/	55	-	5	-	79	-	97
France	337	464	92	53	306	342	285	184
Germany	1	868	0	1,134	9	1,627	-	2,673
Ireland	-	70	-	47	0	70	0	110
Italy	1,164	0	2,133	0	2,496	0	1,728	0
Malta	0	3	0	14	0	17	-	10
Netherlands	94	147	1,089	47	1,258	23	2,124	14
Portugal	1	-	3/	-	1	-	1	-
Sweden	0	337	0	282	0	383	0	721
United Kingdom	0	2,582	0	2,991	0	3,021	0	1,918
Yugoslavia	5	1	3/	-	47	0	3/	0
Total above	1,840	4,975	3,782	4,897	4,257	6,132	4,669	6,156
Other Europe	223	15	60	48	4/ 106	0	4/ 27	0
Total Europe	2,063	4,990	3,842	4,945	4,363	6,132	4,696	6,156
Asia:								
Japan	118	-	-	-	110	-	-	-
British Malaya	-	13	-	11	15	139	28	216
Palestine - Israel	-	25	-	32	-	5	-	-
China	214	0	50	0	-	-	-	-
Hong Kong	0	121	-	28	-	4	-	1
Kwantung	0	76	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines, Rep. of	0	11	0	9	-	2	-	-
Turkey	1	-	3	-	3	-	11	-
Total	333	246	53	80	128	150	39	217
South America:								
Argentina	737	1	846	0	1,490	0	1,430	0
Brazil	0	246	0	522	0	785	0	765
Chile	21	0	11	0	11	0	35	-
Venezuela	0	5	0	45	0	66	0	72
Total	758	252	857	567	1,501	851	1,465	837
Africa:								
Egypt	3/	62	0	6	0	17	0	21
French Morocco	3/	9	-	3	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	682	0	246	0	612	0	455	0
Total	682	71	246	9	612	17	455	21
Oceania:								
Australia	632	0	234	0	892	0	810	0
New Zealand	72	0	4	0	3/	0	14	-
Total	704	0	238	0	892	0	824	0
World total	7,185	6,059	6,283	6,229	8,282	7,667	8,154	7,993

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Reported in value only. 3/ Less than 500 bushels. 4/ Trade with known areas only.
Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

Although there have been some major shifts in the Asian trade in apples in recent years as compared with prewar, the total known volume in recent years is not much changed. British Malaya, Hong Kong and the Republic of the Philippines have become fairly important importers and Lebanon has expanded exports, most of which were sent to Egypt. In 1952 the group as a whole exported 526,000 bushels and imported 990,000.

Exports of apples from Argentina and Chile totaled 3.2 million bushels in 1952 compared with the prewar average of 780,000 bushels, while imports into all of South America totaled 1.6 million in 1952 against the prewar average of 801,000. In recent years there has been a marked expansion in exports from South America to Europe.

The Union of South Africa exported 321,000 bushels of apples in 1952 or somewhat more than the prewar average of 274,000, and imports into French North Africa and Egypt, totaling 633,000 bushels in 1952, were sharply higher than in the prewar years.

Exports from Australia and New Zealand recovered sharply in 1952 to 6.4 million bushels from the relatively low levels of recent years. The prewar volume was 5.5 million bushels.

1952 World Pear Exports Unchanged

World pear exports totaled 8.2 million bushels in 1952 or about the same as in 1951 and compared with the prewar average of 7.2 million bushels.

Exports from North America, largely from the United States totaled 675,000 bushels. Imports totaled 762,000 in which both Canada and the United States shared about equally, with Canada importing largely from the United States and the United States from Argentina.

Pear exports from Western European countries totaled 4.7 million bushels compared with 4.3 million in 1951 and the prewar average of 1.8 million. Most of these exports represent intraEuropean trade. Imports into this group of countries totaled 6.2 million bushels in 1952 or about the same as in 1951 and compares with the prewar average of 5.0 million bushels. Before the war these countries provided a good market for United States pears, but in recent years this trade has been relatively small.

Southern Hemisphere countries particularly, Argentina and Australia show marked increases in pear exports in 1952 over prewar years. Argentine exports totaled 1.4 million bushels in 1952 against the prewar average of 737,000 and Australia 810,000 against 632,000. Exports from the Union of South Africa in 1952 totaled only 455,000 bushels compared with the prewar average of 682,000 bushels.--By Gustave Burmeister, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S.--CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE HIGH IN 1952; BELOW 1951, HOWEVER

United States trade with Canada in agricultural products in the calendar year 1952 amounted to $259 million of exports and $281 million of imports. This was 14 percent and 18 percent respectively less than in 1951. Among the exports, cotton and corn were down while fresh fruits and fresh vegetables were up. On the import side, live cattle and frozen beef were down while feeds and feedgrains were up.

Cotton, corn, fresh fruit and vegetables constituted over half of the total value of United States agricultural exports to Canada in 1952 and live cattle, frozen beef, and feeds and feedgrains nearly three-fifths of the total imports. The remainder of both exports and imports included several hundred minor commodities each traded in relatively small quantity and value.

Exports of cotton totaled 269,000 bales in 1952, a drop of 35 percent, and exports of corn 6 million bushels, a drop of 50 percent. Exports of fresh fruits to Canada increased in value to $41 million, an increase of 14 percent. Exports of fresh vegetables increased to $33 million, an increase of 57 percent. The major fruit items in 1952 included 398 million pounds of oranges, 118 million pounds of grapefruit, 31 million pounds of limes and lemons and 84 million pounds of grapes. The major vegetable items were 213 million pounds of potatoes and 61 million pounds of tomatoes.

On the import side cattle, including dairy cows, dropped from 239,000 head in 1951 to 13,000 in 1952 and frozen beef fell from about 75,000 million pounds to 1 million pounds. Imports of feed grains in 1952 were well above 1951 with feed wheat up 19 percent to 31 million bushels, oats up 31 percent to 67 million bushels and barley up 23 percent to 16 million bushels.

Reduced exports of cotton were due largely to a sharp drop in Canadian consumption in 1952 and to moderate decrease in stocks accumulated during the high import period of late 1950 and early 1951. During this period the United States permitted unrestricted exports of cotton to Canada, for domestic use only, when all other countries were restricted. Restrictions were imposed because of the strong world demand for cotton and uncertainties after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

The increase of fruit and vegetable exports was due largely to improved demand in Canada and to the Canadian lifting of remaining exchange restrictions in mid-1951 which had been in effect since 1947.

The drop of cattle and beef imports was caused partially by the United States quarantine against the hoof and mouth disease in 1952 and partially to the very low number of cattle in Canada at the end of 1951.--By Orval E. Goodsell.

United States agricultural trade with Canada, 1951 and 1952

Commodities	Unit	Quantity 1951	Quantity 1952	Value 1951	Value 1952
		Year ended December 31 a/			
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:					
Meats	Lb.	45,176	18,858	14,344	4,648
Hides and skins b/	Lb.	953	1,008	7,951	5,449
Cotton, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	413	269	86,877	52,456
Fruits -					
Oranges and tangerines	Lb.	358,755	398,470	18,396	19,252
Grapefruit	Lb.	104,586	117,862	3,854	4,167
Other fresh fruit		c/	c/	14,008	17,839
Fruit juices	Gal.	10,367	15,648	7,172	10,000
Other fruits and preparations		c/	c/	12,529	15,572
Vegetable oils & fats, expressed	Lb.	71,901	114,852	15,345	17,699
Potatoes, white	Lb.	70,586	213,017	2,066	8,751
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	48,349	60,526	4,132	5,635
Other vegetables and prep.		c/	c/	20,738	28,091
Other agricultural commodities				93,420	69,741
Total agricultural				300,832	259,300
Total, all commodities				2,516,229	2,710,232
IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION):					
Cattle, live	No.	239	13	59,695	3,587
Beef, fresh, frozen, etc.	Lb.	d/74,437	d/ 1,202	36,620	510
Fruits and preparations (Supp.)		c/	c/	10,412	11,670
Barley (48 lb.)	Bu.	12,958	16,063	19,650	25,655
Oats, grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	51,067	67,038	42,147	55,272
Feed wheat (60 lb.)	Bu.	26,266	30,602	42,210	49,939
Bran, shorts, etc. (2,000 lb.)	Ton	329	380	17,419	20,079
Other feeds and fodders		c/	c/	12,895	17,802
Seeds, field and garden		c/	c/	9,788	8,820
Vegetables -					
Potatoes, certified seed	Lb.	167,804	111,626	3,626	5,080
Potatoes, table stock	Lb.	104,247	43,833	1,621	1,839
Other vegetables and prep.		c/	c/	5,294	5,327
Maple sugar and sirup	Lb.	9,436	14,326	3,055	4,540
Other agricultural commodities				78,725	70,390
Total agricultural				344,157	280,510
Total, all commodities				2,264,644	2,367,864

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.
c/ Reported in value only.
d/ Excludes frozen boned beef estimated at 9.5 million pounds in 1951 and 0.6 million pounds in 1952.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN JAPAN'S RAYON AND SYNTHETIC TEXTILE INDUSTRY 1/

Summary

The most noteworthy development in recent months and particularly evident in the April statistics has been the increase in Japanese production of acetate yarn and staple, and viscose staple according to J. V. Martin, Jr., American Consulate General, Kobe, Japan. This has resulted partly from cotton mills entering the rayon field because of the disappointing cotton textile market overseas. It also results partly from the over-all plan of the industry with the approval of the Japanese Government to boost production all along the line to help improve Japan's foreign trade balance and to satisfy the domestic clothing demand. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has raised the sights of its 5-year plan (ending in 1958) by 50 percent. However, the industry has developed growing pains, particularly in the field of acetate production.

Pulp Import Allocations, April-September 1953

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has announced that an additional 14,800 long tons of wood pulp for the manufacture of rayon may be imported in the 6 months April-September 1953. Because of shorter distances and better prices, over half (nearly 8,400 tons) will come from the dollar area (Canada and the United States), the remainder (6,400 tons) from the open account area. The total amount to be imported in the April-September period now stands at 32,120 tons. The complete allocation for rayon pulp imports in January 1953 through March 1954 is now set at 46,420 long tons, of which 19,200 tons will come from the dollar area.

April Production

The rayon and synthetic fiber industry appears to be climbing out of its year-long recession. Production rose strongly in April, particularly in the case of acetate yarn and staple and viscose staple. Viscose staple hit a postwar monthly record of 27.5 million pounds, achieving a cumulative total of 103.9 million pounds for the first third of 1953. This notable increase is attributed to greater admixture of staple with wool as a consequence of the restrictions upon wool importation. Japan leads the world today as a staple fiber producer with 104 million pounds in the first 4 months of 1953 compared with 96 million in the United States. Japanese production was exceeded only by the United States in 1952--unless the Federal Republic of Western Germany is combined with the Eastern Zone for statistical purposes. Along with increased production there is an improvement in the market, principally in anticipation of large summer demand. Delustered rayon yarn was quoted at ¥270 per pound, or the equivalent of approximately 75 cents per pound, in Fukui on May 14, the highest in over a year.

1/ A more extensive statement published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, FVF 2-53, is available from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Plans for Increasing Acetate Production.

Acetate yarn and staple production is the least developed of the rayon and staple fiber industries in Japan, but it is increasing rapidly. Acetate provides a good fiber for mixture with wool and its use in this way can be expected to be considerable in Japan if wool imports continue to be restricted. However, one of its principal uses in the United States, namely, as a fabric for ladies' undergarments, cannot be expected to be duplicated in Japan where the standard of living is much lower. Acetate rayon is a compound of acetic acid and cellulose. Acetic acid is made of calcium carbide. The high cost of calcium carbide and the relatively high cost of power in Japan more than overbalance cheap wages to make the finished product of acetate staple far more expensive (61 cents per pound) than viscose staple (33 cents per pound). This situation contrasts strongly with that in the United States where viscose at 35 cents a pound and acetate staple at 35.3 cents are very nearly on the same level. If Japanese production of acetate flakes can be raised from the present maximum of about 10 tons a day to 30 tons a day it is estimated by the Chemical Textile Association that Japanese-produced acetate flakes can sell for 33 cents per pound as against the present 75 cents per pound (for flakes used in making plastics) and can compete against American flakes which cost in Japan 54 cents per pound duty paid at 30 percent. The acetate industry is seeking government protection and assistance to expand to the level of 30 tons a day.

Plant Export

In the trade agreement recently signed between Pakistan and Japan it was agreed that Japan would accept installment payments over 5 years for capital goods exported to Pakistan on a 25-percent down payment. Hopes were raised upon the basis of this agreement; however, at present the talk is that the insuring and financing of the remaining 75 percent will result in 20-percent higher cost than initially anticipated, and that much of the plant export which was anticipated will not be realized. The Chemical Textile Association at a committee on May 15 decided to hold in abeyance the plan for sending a rayon mission to India and any decision regarding the prospective 30,000-spindle staple fiber plant to be established in Pakistan.

The Yugoslav trade mission in Japan had not concluded as of June 1 any agreement for the importation by Yugoslavia of rayon plants from Japan, but negotiations were in progress.

Possible Export Subsidy

The recent rise in rayon yarn prices in Japan threatens the Japanese export market in India, 30 percent of Japan's entire export market last year. Rayon makers have been thinking of quoting a special low price to India but fear such a course would be detrimental to their other overseas markets. Makers and exporters are negotiating with the Fair Trade Practice Commission and with the government to subsidize exports to India, according to the Sangyo Keizai Shimbun of May 4, 1953.

MITI Steps Up 5-Year Plan

The sterling shortage which has developed in the past months has induced the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to step up its 5-year plans for increased production of rayon and synthetic textiles in order to reduce imports, increase exports, and satisfy the growing domestic market. According to press reports the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has decided to telescope the 5-year plan into 3 years. Difficulties are being encountered in connection with the allotment of additional electric power and in financing by the Industrial Development Bank. The present 5-year objective has been raised from 92.6 million pounds (or about 100 million pounds if Saran is included) to 150 million pounds annual output and the necessary funds are now estimated at ¥42,650 million instead of ¥27,700 million (or about 117.7 million dollars instead of 76.5 million). To finance the scheme the Industrial Development Bank will be obliged to treat the synthetic industry as a "special industry" rather than as a part of general industry.

Rayon yarn and staple also have their 5-year plan. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry anticipated a production of 146.9 million pounds of rayon yarn and 330 million pounds of rayon staple in fiscal year 1953. The 1958 production goal according to the plan is 223 million pounds of rayon yarn, 420 million pounds of staple.

The achievement of the two 5-year plans is expected to involve the curtailment of both cotton and wool imports or at least their maintenance without increase at the present level assuming continued depression in the international textile market.

WORLD TRADE IN RAW WOOL INCREASED IN 1952 1/

World trade in raw wool, in 1952, estimated at approximately 2.3 billion pounds, was up about 450 million pounds from 1951 and about 220 million pounds above the 1935-39 average. Trade in 1952 was however about 220 million below the postwar (1946-50) average of 2,500 million pounds, according to information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Trade in 1952 reflected recovery from the depressed condition in the world wool textile industry and in raw material markets which existed in 1951.

World trade in wool for the most part is between the 5 major producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay) and the more industrialized countries of the Northern Hemisphere; namely, United States, United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan.

1/ A more extensive statement soon will be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular by the Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WOOL: International trade, averages 1935-39, and 1946-50, annual 1951 and 1952
(Actual weight)

Continent and country	Average 1935-39 Exports	Average 1935-39 Imports	Average 1946-50 Exports	Average 1946-50 Imports	1951 1/ Exports	1951 1/ Imports	1952 1/ Exports	1952 1/ Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada	6,241	19,337	3,418	40,223	2,081	29,822	2,827	24,363
Mexico	2/	2,041	1,120	7,430	0	7,434	3/	6,720
United States	325	224,498	48,497	775,722	218	555,175	16	521,900
Total	6,566	245,876	53,035	823,375	2,299	592,431	2,843	552,983
EUROPE								
Austria	183	4/5/ 20,900	493	1,016	700	7,310	3/	8,120
Belgium	3/	226,345	3/	219,300	3/	125,742	3/	122,455
Denmark	353	4,149	349	10,384	639	4,665	186	4,324
Finland	0	5,772	1,035	8,634	3/	10,583	3/	9,389
France	59,575	403,345	18,666	435,400	24,932	312,800	29,900	331,700
Germany, Western	0	259,932	6/ 381	137,362	0	107,830	1,765	113,126
Greece	1,706	7,717	267	7,093	401	8,476	3/	3,838
Iceland	1,512	0	964	0	549	0	3/	3/
Ireland	14,250	691	10,075	5,305	6,119	2,788	11,800	4,400
Italy	1,040	78,958	2,380	178,416	3,203	118,613	3/	158,313
Netherlands	3,908	16,318	2,054	40,857	1,433	20,880	1,600	22,222
Norway	272	2,161	5	8,439	0	4,900	575	4,034
Portugal	2,188	3,377	2,246	7,300	1,849	1,050	1,490	4,301
Spain	7/ 2,195	7/ 12,236	347	6,618	886	811	3/	3/
Sweden	427	16,885	1,608	29,523	364	17,895	1,496	15,405
Switzerland	271	17,234	657	25,346	151	14,594	44	13,880
United Kingdom	38,600	628,893	17,640	556,640	15,500	506,662	28,900	695,700
Yugoslavia	1,143	8,179	3/	3/	3/	3/	1,125	10,164
Total Western Europe	127,623	1,713,092	59,167	1,677,633	56,726	1,265,599	78,881	1,521,371
Bulgaria	4	1,693	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Czechoslovakia	4/5/ 1,050	4/5/ 36,387	34,776	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Hungary	839	2,126	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Poland	4/ 80	4/ 46,045	0	47,681	0	50,000	3/	3/
Rumania	600	1,334	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Total Europe excluding U.S.S.R.	130,196	1,800,677	93,943	1,725,314	56,726	1,315,599	78,881	1,521,371
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3/	67,550	3/	9/ 43,026	3/	9/ 42,000	3/	3/

ASIA								
Cyprus	1,226	0	196	0	3/	0	870	0
Iran	12,890	0	6,187	585	12,855	454	11,997	551
Iraq	13,651	0	12,065	0	10,767	0	10,214	0
Israel	-	-	7/ 459	7/ 2,115	392	1,283	3/	3/
Lebanon	10/	10/	3/	3/	9,619	5,106	5,352	4,008
Syria	5,787	386	10,243	970	16,556	2,438	7,700	723
Turkey	17,639	1,182	3,607	8,755	8,483	4,938	939	12,143
China	23,608	0	4,340	0	3/	3/	3/	3/
India	49,016	12,900	29,197	11,112	18,295	3/	36,800	3/
Japan	0	188,257	0	28,300	0	119,950	0	144,000
Pakistan	11/	11/	12/ 27,543	0	20,736	0	27,760	0
Total	123,817	202,725	93,837	51,837	97,703	134,169	101,632	161,425
SOUTH AMERICA								
Argentina	305,725	80	357,248	0	129,855	0	233,882	0
Bolivia	0	166	0	1,514	3/	3/	3/	3/
Brazil	10,151	3,783	7,496	4,504	1,693	5,597	1,568	7,544
Chile	23,335	769	15,409	2,332	19,246	1,080	17,291	1,567
Colombia	36	59	15	1,817	3/	3/	3/	3/
Ecuador	132	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Falkland Islands	4,084	0	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
Peru	5,130	0	2,155	0	6,000	0	3/	3/
Uruguay	105,478	0	144,428	0	101,322	0	117,000	0
Total	454,071	4,857	526,841	10,167	258,873	6,677	369,741	9,111
AFRICA								
Algeria	12,822	0	875	4,278	6,930	542	1,800	1,770
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	3/	3/	27	22	3/	3/	3/	3/
Kenya and Uganda	3/	3/	700	0	3/	3/	3/	3/
Egypt	4,489	0	856	1,267	283	1,264	787	3,068
French Morocco	10,036	0	3,488	2,150	5,862	110	3,690	1
Tunisia	4/ 3,241	0	482	243	1,788	295	3/	3/
Union of South Africa	228,555	0	262,300	1,546	182,410	0	232,000	0
Total	259,143	0	268,728	9,506	197,283	2,211	238,277	4,839
OCEANIA								
Australia	821,740	0	1,076,232	1,028	918,400	0	1,062,000	0
New Zealand	273,618	0	394,243	0	315,393	0	436,305	0
Total	1,095,939	0	1,470,475	1,028	1,233,793	0	1,498,305	0
World total 13/	2,069,732		2,506,859		1,846,677		2,289,679	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ Not available. 4/ Four year average 1935-38. 5/ Beginning April 1938, trade between Austria and Germany no longer reported as foreign trade in Germany Statistics. The same applies to trade between Czechoslovakia for the period October to December 1938. 6/ Imports for Western Germany commencing September 1947. 7/ Two year average. 8/ Present territory. 9/ Based on exports from primary sources. 10/ Included in Syria. 11/ Included in India. 12/ Three year average. 13/ Re-exports have been excluded where possible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated from official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers and other information.--July, 1953

Chief features of trade in wool in 1952 and particularly in the last half of the year was the continued revival in the Japanese wool textile industry and the resulting strong support that country has given to the world market. The United Kingdom made a rapid recovery from 1951 and imports into that country increased appreciably. On the other hand the United States was not a dominant factor in world markets in 1952, although imports were down only about 35 million pounds.

The larger trade in 1952 made possible some increases in stocks in consuming countries as consumption during the period increased only about one-fourth as much as imports. A large part of the increase over 1951 in imports into the United Kingdom, however, went into the government's strategic stockpile.

World wool prices in 1952 made possible more normal business operation by dealers and mills. Beginning in March, prices tended upward throughout the year with only minor fluctuations and by the end of the year world prices had appreciated about 20 percent.

On the export side all the major wool producing countries made significant gains in exports due to liquidation of supplies carried over from previous seasons and by virtue of increased production.

Exports from Argentina and Uruguay were stymied in the first half of 1952 by the fact that asking prices in those countries were higher than world levels. This resulted in lowered exports for the period from those countries but shifted the limited world demand for wool to the other main suppliers and nearly complete clearance was effected in those countries. In the second half of 1952 business was more normal and the liquidation of stocks in Argentina and Uruguay was begun.

For 1953 it appears that exports of wool will be up slightly over 1952. The liquidation in Argentina and Uruguay has continued into the first half of 1953 and good clearance of 1952-53 clip wool has been noted in all markets. The last half of 1953 will see slightly more new wool offered than in July-December 1952 plus some old clip wool from Argentina, and, if demand continues at the first half rate, the increase should be realized. --By Eugene T. Ransom, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

NEW ZEALAND-UNITED KINGDOM 1953-54 DAIRY PRODUCT PRICES

Prices to be paid New Zealand in the 1953-54 season for dairy products by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under the long-term bulk purchase contract will be about 3 and 3/4 percent higher for butter and cheese but 7½ percent less for dried milk products than during the current season.

New Zealand has agreed to supply to the Ministry of Food not less than 90 percent of its exportable surplus of butter and not less than 92½ percent of its exportable surplus of cheese. This represents an increase over the current season, when the proportions for export to the United Kingdom were 87½ and 90 percent respectively. It will be remembered that during the 1951-52 season. New Zealand agreed to supply the Ministry of Food 85 percent each of the exportable supply of butter and cheese.

It is estimated that the quantities reserved for sale to outside markets for next season are approximately 15,000 tons of butter and 7,500 tons of cheese. The quantities so reserved for the current season were approximately 19,000 tons of butter and 10,000 tons of cheese.

The quantity of dried milk products agreed between the two countries for the coming season is not known. It is believed, however, that quantities of the various dried milk products may be about the same as at present. It is possible that a slight increase may be involved. For the current season the quantity of spray skim milk powder was 21,800 tons. It was agreed a year ago that the quantity of the 1953-54 season would be 31,800 tons. The quantity of roller skim milk powder also for the current season was not to exceed 7,000 tons, and that for dried buttermilk powder, either spray or roller process called for a minimum of 1,500 tons and a maximum of 3,000 tons.

Contract prices for the 1953-54 season as compared with the 1952-53 season follow:

Contract Prices for the 1953-54 and 1952-53 Seasons

Commodity	1953-54	1952-53
	Dollars per Cwt.	
Butter, finest grade	45.64	43.96
Cheese, finest & first grade	25.55	24.64
Spray dried skim milk powder	11.83	12.74
Roller dried skim milk	9.80	10.57
Roller dried buttermilk	8.40	9.10

ANGLO-IRISH TRADE AGREEMENT
ON CATTLE AND MEAT

A new trade agreement between the British Minister of Food and the Irish Government was signed on June 17, 1953. The main features are, according to Louis M. Smith, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Dublin, are:

(1) Britain has undertaken to buy all the fat cattle, sheep and carcass meat that the Republic can supply.

(2) The price differential in favor of British over Irish fat cattle has been reduced from 62.5 to 56.2 cents per 100 pounds, live weight, whereas, in the previous agreement it could have been increased.

(3) The restriction of Irish livestock exports to countries other than Britain to 10 percent of total exports no longer applies to cows and bulls, or carcass meat thereof, which accounts for a large part of the trade with the Continent and the United States.

(4) The provision in the previous agreement that at least 75 percent of the total number of cattle exported to Britain should be store cattle has been eliminated.

(5) Prices paid for fat cattle imported from Ireland for immediate slaughter will be equivalent to those paid for cattle bred in Ireland and fattened for a minimum of 2 months in Britain.

The pact is to operate for 3 years from June 29, with provision for extension by mutual agreement. The Irish Government has stated that the new agreement will provide for the maintenance and development of the carcass meat industry of Ireland; however, one of the major exporters of fresh, chilled and frozen meat to the United States feels that the 10 percent allotment is inadequate.

WHALE OIL YIELD UP ONE-FOURTH IN PAST 8 YEARS

Whales taken during the recent 1952-53 Antarctic whaling season yielded over one-fourth more oil than those caught 8 years ago. The yield of oil per blue-whale unit rose from 18.39 short tons in 1945-46 to 23.62 tons in the last season. Whales killed in recent seasons have been fatter, partly because of a later opening day for the whaling season. More efficient methods of oil extraction also are responsible for the greater yields.

Other observations made at the American Embassy, London, on the basis of a compilation of whale oil production data by the British Ministry of Food include: (1) the length of the pelagic season has decreased from 122 days in 1946-47 to 64 days in 1951-52 and 74 days in 1952-53, (2) the increased yield of oil has resulted in an increase in total whale oil production even though the number of blue-whale units has been fixed at 16,000 by international agreement. Thus, although the total number of units caught in 1952-53 was 14,855, the production of whale oil was around 350,000 tons, or greater than the 338,000 tons in 1947-48 when 16,302 units were taken, and (3) the output of whale oil by expeditions of the participating countries show a sharp upward trend for the Russian and Japanese ships and a downward trend for Norwegian vessels. United Kingdom production also has tended downward, despite the increased daily processing capacity of her floating factories.

MALAYA'S EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY

Malaya exported 15,241 long tons of copra and 9,503 tons of coconut oil or a total of 30,325 tons, copra basis, during January-March 1953. This is a decline of 16 percent from January-March 1952 exports. Imports of copra and coconut oil, however, also dropped--to 16,057 tons copra equivalent or 22 percent less than in the comparable period of 1952. Net exports on a copra basis amounted to 14,268 tons compared with 15,670 tons the first 3 months of 1952.

MALAYA: Copra exports and imports, average 1935-39, annual 1951-52, and January-March 1952-53

(Long tons)

Country	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	Jan.-March 1952 1/	Jan.-March 1953 1/
Exports					
Austria	-	9,840	550	550	-
Czechoslovakia	652	1,405	-	-	-
Denmark	2,050	13,630	2,200	-	2,800
France	8,578	2,726	8,080	-	-
Italy	11,322	9,901	2,150	1,500	400
Netherlands	28,956	8,435	6,650	1,550	1,250
Norway	4,703	400	1,300	-	1,150
Poland	3,358	2,100	1,600	900	-
Sweden	1,850	7,716	8,000	500	2,700
United Kingdom	57,750	20,310	16,167	5,095	2,775
Western Germany	46,384	8,240	4,650	1,250	2,000
Other Europe	2,825	353	5,100	2,316	50
Asia	3,977	3,665	3,646	531	2,116
Other countries	19,286	1,300	1,400	400	-
Total	191,691	90,021	61,493	14,592	15,241
Imports					
British possessions	10,617	13,024	9,875	2,812	1,229
Indonesia	105,500	85,915	78,642	16,759	14,150
Other countries	2,134	1,959	797	339	511
Total	118,251	100,898	89,314	19,910	15,890

1/ Preliminary

American Consulate General, Singapore.

The largest tonnage of copra went to Denmark, but only slightly smaller quantities went to the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Western Germany. The major portion of the copra imported into Malaya continued to be purchased from Indonesia.

The major market for coconut oil was India. Somewhat smaller quantities were exported to the Netherlands, Italy, Burma, and a number of other countries. Oil imports continued negligible.

MALAYA: Coconut oil exports and imports, average 1935-39, annual 1951-52 and January-March 1952-53

(Long tons)

Country	Average 1935-39	1951	1952 1/	Jan.-March 1952 1/	Jan.-March 1953 1/
Exports					
France	100	730	328	328	-
Italy	20	2,035	5,382	100	1,352
Netherlands	822	6,732	9,605	2,063	1,710
Sweden	185	4,116	776	-	-
United Kingdom	8,857	8,277	1,657	-	291
Western Germany	100	6,997	2,361	-	896
Other Europe	190	606	135	-	332
U.S.S.R.	-	350	-	-	-
Burma	3,908	13,738	22,317	4,172	1,227
Hong Kong	1,391	2,717	3,155	518	173
India	22,500	12,708	11,380	3,309	2,176
Indonesia	3,119	596	371	78	83
Iraq	-	620	705	430	-
Pakistan	-	232	21	-	-
Other Asia	1,772	2,963	2,947	926	694
Egypt	3,295	3,659	3,551	1,586	-
Other countries	850	1,259	1,521	164	569
Total	47,109	68,335	66,212	13,674	9,503
Imports					
British possessions	16	30	581	-	105
Indonesia	328	10	10	7	-
Other countries	229	156	508	445	-
Total	573	196	1,099	452	105

1/ Preliminary.

American Consulate General, Singapore.

YUGOSLAVIA REPORTS
GOOD GRAIN OUTLOOK

Grain prospects in Yugoslavia are reported generally excellent and the outlook in mid-June was for one of the best outturns since the war. Breadgrains are expected to total about the same as in 1951, the one bumper harvest since the war. Some reduction may occur in barley and oats, compared with 1951, since both acreage and yields are indicated to be below the high figures for 1951. It is too early in the growing season to have a good indication of corn prospects.

Excellent soil moisture reserves are reported, with heavy fall rains building up reserves after the severe spring and summer drought in Yugoslavia in 1952. Precipitation in November and December was twice that of normal and recorded rainfall for the current season has been well above normal, despite a short dry spell in March.

Winter grains are in unusually favorable condition and harvesting was expected to be well underway by July 1. Moisture has been adequate to make the crop and the cool, rainy weather of May and June resulted in good stooling and thickening of stands. Heavy stands of fully headed, excellent wheat and rye crops are reported general in the important producing Backa and Banat areas.

Growing conditions for barley and oats have also been excellent. Some reduction in acreage of these crops was expected to result from dissolution of many peasant working cooperatives. Under private operations, growers were expected to put more land in the traditional corn.

Planting of corn was delayed for a short period because of relatively cool, rainy weather during the latter part of April. Germination was slowed by continued cool weather. Frost damage was reported in parts of Slovenia and western Croatia and some replanting was necessary. In some districts, especially Slovenia, fields are very weedy and the first cultivation had not been completed in mid-June. At that time many fields around Zagreb were under water, but conditions were better eastward across the country. In the important Vojvodina area, hoeing and thinning were underway.

TURKEY'S GRAIN
PROSPECTS GOOD

Growing conditions have remained unusually favorable in Turkey and the outlook for the grain crop is reported to be very good except in a few local districts. Most of the grain-producing areas of the Central Plateau and southeastern Turkey received good rains during April and May making the outlook for better than average yields. With grain acreage unofficially forecast at 10 to 15 percent above the large 1952 acreage, average yields would bring total production up to the record level of 1952.

Producers are assured a market at relatively good prices through Government purchase programs in effect. Base prices to be paid producers for top grades of 1953 grain have been announced at the same rates as were paid for 1952 grain. At current rates of exchange they would be the equivalent of $2.92 per bushel for wheat, $1.91 for rye, $1.48 for barley, and $0.98 for oats.

Negotiations have been underway for some time looking toward the export sale of substantial quantities of grain to Spain and Germany. At latest report a contract had been signed for 200,000 metric tons (7.3 million bushels) of wheat for delivery to Spain during fiscal 1954.